

The Sun.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
 DAILY, per Month, \$3.00
 DAILY, per Year, \$30.00
 SUNDAY, per Year, \$5.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$35.00
 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$3.00
 Postage to foreign countries added.
 THE SUN, New York City.

PAID—Bureau No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and
 Bureau No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for
 publication will have rejected articles returned, they
 must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Good Sign of the Times.

The declaration yesterday of a semi-annual dividend of 25 per cent. upon the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, marks a epoch in the industrial history of the country. This is the first dividend paid upon Missouri Pacific stock for ten years. Only four years ago the stock sold at less than one-tenth of its present price, and a receivership for the property was talked of. At the meeting of the directors of the road yesterday a statement of earnings for the past six months was submitted, showing a surplus of nearly \$2,500,000, or about twice the amount required for the dividend declared by the directors. The road is earning, in other words, about 10 per cent. per annum on its stock. It is a veritable renaissance.

It is not to be accounted for by special talent in railroad management or genius for creating systems, nor by the gradual wearing away of the one-time prejudice against "Gould" properties. It is a natural and wholesome reflection of the country's splendid vigor in business, something that we may know the public at large are profiting by, when such achievements as that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are visible.

Disenfranchised Missouri Republicans.

The Democrats who are getting purpler than the Judas tree over government without the consent of the governed in the Philippines may cool themselves by reading the resolutions adopted in Kansas City the other day by a meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth Missouri Congress district. These resolutions recite that although Congress in providing for the new apportionment of Representatives directed that the territory of each Congress district should be contiguous and compact, and "fixed the minimum population for each district at 100,000 persons," the Democratic Legislature and Governor of Missouri have so carved the Congress districts that some have more than twice the population of others, some have 50,000 or 60,000 less inhabitants than the law requires, and few, if any, districts are "compact." In 1900 the Missouri Democrats cast 351,000 votes and the Republicans 314,000, or 51 per cent. to 49. Yet the Democrats are to have fifteen Congress districts and the Republicans only one.

The Sixth district has a population of 160,000; the Tenth of 310,000; the Eleventh and Twelfth districts have not within 40,000 or 50,000 of the population required by the act of Congress. The Republicans are balked out of six districts. They are permitted to have one. They should have seven.

And nowhere will you find louder mouths about "liberty" or fiercer snorting rancors against imperialism than among these same Missouri Democrats who did the balking.

The Chinese Indemnity Settled at Last.

It is not pleasant to hear, as we do hear from our Washington correspondent, that no collective and peremptory demand was ever made upon the Chinese Government by the representatives of the Powers at Peking for the payment of \$50,000,000 (about \$135,000,000) in indemnity for the Boxer outrages. It now appears that a majority of the envoys did not concur in such demand, but that their joint note merely mentioned the amount just named as the aggregate of the more or less arbitrary claims presented. The assertion is made on high authority that China was led to believe by certain persons, whose names are not made known, that the joint note was an ultimatum, and that compliance with its terms was indispensable. Thereupon the Chinese Government, recognizing its helplessness, answered the note with a promise to pay the full amount indicated.

If these statements be well founded, it is evident that China's promise was given under a gross misapprehension of the facts, and it follows that, from the viewpoint of equity, she should not be held to it. We learn, however, by a telegram from Tsin, the Chinese correspondent at Peking, dated June 16, that the Ministers have unanimously decided to take China at her word. They are only too eager to profit by their debtor's mistake, and to accept the offer of an indemnity representing the aggregate of their utmost claims. At the same time, the envoys of Russia, Italy and Japan have consented to make some concessions with respect to the mode of payment, and have acquiesced in the British plan, which hitherto they have opposed. That is to say, each Power will agree to receive in liquidation of its own claim bonds to be issued by China at par, and bearing only 4 per cent. interest. The demand for a joint guarantee by the several creditor Powers is evidently renounced and even the annual payment of 13,500,000 taels (about \$12,000,000), which is eventually to be made to a sinking fund, is not to begin until a few years hence.

The Ministers have also agreed, it seems, not to press the demand, hitherto advocated by Great Britain, that either the *hikn*, or inland transit dues, should be abolished, or that a lump sum, payable at the port of entry, should be substituted therefor, the deficit of local and imperial revenue thus incurred to be made good by an increase of the customs duties levied at treaty ports to 10 per cent. The sources of revenue now cut-marked for the service of the indemnity debt are the salt tax, and the native customs imposed at non-treaty ports, while the maritime customs now levied at the treaty ports are to be increased to an effective 5 per cent. It is evident that the demand that they will be paid in gold. It is evident from the fiscal data presented by Gen. JAMES H. WILSON in his book on China, to which we have more than once referred, that the sources of revenue to be set apart will not only suffice to meet the annual interest on the indemnity bonds (about \$12,000,000), but ultimately may also pro-

vide annually \$12,000,000 more for amortization, after peace shall have been restored throughout the Middle Kingdom and normal trade relations shall have been established.

We are further told by our correspondent that all the Powers have agreed to the retention under their control of Woosung harbor near Shanghai, together with the entrance to the Pehlo River. Whether any modification of the existing commercial treaties will now be insisted upon is, we are informed, uncertain. If that point can be waived, and if the Ministers are convinced that the Chinese imperial authorities are not responsible for the recent slaughter of Roman Catholic priests in southern Mongolia, there seems to be no reason why we should not regard the Chinese problem as temporarily solved. How long the present Manchu dynasty will be able or willing to fulfill its promises is a different question.

The Hunt for Harmony.

The Hon. MORTIMER NYE, some time Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, has his eye upon the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State. To make that nomination worth the seeking, harmony must be pumped into the discordant Hoosier Democracy. How is the thing to be done? How are Bryanite and anti-Bryanite, Silver Democrat and Gold Democrat, the old-fashioned rock-ribbed Democrat and the new-fangled brass-headed semi-Populist, to be induced to give one another the kiss of peace?

The Hon. MORTIMER NYE knows or thinks he knows. He has a list of the basic principles of the party, and he is endeavoring to "Jefersonianize" it. "The Jeffersonian idea," he says, "is a fundamental doctrine. Good old words! Fine old game! And what in particular does this general game mean, pray? Well, Mr. Nye has been talking with divers Democrats, and, strange to say, he finds them 'substantially together on the live public questions.'"

"They are hostile to all favoritism in legislation—opposed to anything and everything that smacks of imperialism—believe in the limitation of all departments of the Government and are ready and anxious to support all that are friends of the Jeffersonian idea. They are specially averse to legislation that fosters Trusts and combines, that lay tribute on the mass of our people, and will cheerfully unite to oppose their unjust exactions."

So the Democrats were so fortunate in their collision with imperialism in 1890 that they want to run against it again. They are, on record, as friends of the Jeffersonian idea, a piece of legislative favoritism for the benefit of persons who have incomes of less than \$4,000 a year or thereabouts. As to Trusts and combines, every party is specially averse to legislation that fosters Trusts and combines. Trusts have no friends except the facts and inevitable conditions of modern business; and the Democrats do not seem to have made many votes by thundering against them. The strong Populist-Socialist part of the Democracy is far from favoring the limitation of the powers of the Government. Mr. BRYAN, still the man who has more influence and a greater following in the Democratic party than any other Democrat, wants to make the Federal Government the master of corporations that do business in more than one State. That is one of his "Jeffersonian" ideas.

The country is full of MORTIMER NYES who are looking for some juggling formula for Democratic harmony. They have better stick to "fundamental Democratic doctrine," "basic principles," and other conveniently vague and purposely meaningless phrases. The moment they pass from the general to the special and begin to define, they are lost.

"God bless the King, God bless the Faith's De-leader,
 God bless our army in blessing—the President
 who that President and who that King
 God bless us all—is quite another thing."

Engineers and Artillery.

Some very important moves in the direction of army reorganization, not provided for specifically in the recent act of Congress, have been suggested by the military school at Fort Monro, which will do much to make the army more homogeneous than it has been in the past under our system of permanent staff departments.

Under the new Army Regulations, soon to be issued, the Engineer School at Willets Point will be placed on the same footing as the other army schools. Hitherto it has been solely a departmental school, and has had no place in the Army Regulations; but hereafter it will be a much more important institution, and take its place along with the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, the Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, and the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

In line with this important change, and of almost equal value to the army, is the staff of the Engineer School, which will be made up of members of the Engineer Board. Hitherto the artillery has had no voice in the preparation of defense plans. With an officer on the board charged with the development of such schemes, the artillery will have at all events a voice in discussing the plans for works which it will garrison, and the charge that the fighting arms of the service had no share in choosing the implements which they were to use will no longer be well founded, so far as the Engineers are concerned. It is not unlikely that Gen. GILLESPIE's plan may approve itself to the Ordnance Department as well. The change thus made will do much to bring the line and the staff together, and is certain to increase the efficiency of the army.

To the Fortified or Engineer School, Gen. GILLESPIE further desires that an officer of artillery and an officer of the Ordnance Department be detailed as instructors in the matters pertaining to their branches of the service that will be important to Engineer officers. The provision of the new law for temporary details from the line to the staff is of very great importance to the welfare of the army; but it operates slowly, the rights of the permanent officers of the staff departments already appointed having been guarded jealously, so that many years must pass before the departments are offered by details from the line. The Engineer Corps is not affected by the new law, but Gen. GILLESPIE's plan will serve in a large measure to bring in the infusion of new blood that the detail system will bring to other departments.

With the disappearance of the regimental organization in the artillery, the question of artillery commands arose. This has been settled by a recent order creating twenty-one "artillery districts," which will be commanded by the Colonels and other field officers of the corps. Five Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels and nine Majors are placed in command of these districts, while two Captains command small districts, those of Light and Heavy Artillery.

The district commanders, by the terms of the order creating the districts, are to inspect each post in their commands twice a month.

Meantime, the enlistment of recruits for the artillery progresses steadily, and the next promotion of officers is expected to occur about the first of July; certainly it cannot take place before that time. When these promotions are made, one-half of those due to the increase in the artillery authorized by the act of Feb. 2 will have been made. Five new batteries of field artillery and three companies of coast artillery have been authorized within a few days, making a total of twenty-one batteries of the thirty provided for, and 97 companies of the 126 authorized by the new law. On March 31, the army in the Philippines had an excess of 200 men in field artillery, and 71 in the coast artillery, who may be transferred to new organizations. Special efforts are being made to recruit the artillery arm to its full strength, the Secretary of War having issued orders to that effect.

Ocean Races.

Rumors for which we know of no warrant continue to take liberties with Sir THOMAS LIPPON. The latest is that he would highly approve of the suggestion of an ocean race between the great ships.

The idea of such a race is too fantastic to be entertained by any sane sportsman, and we doubt very much Sir THOMAS LIPPON's countenance of it. The aforesaid boats were not built for ocean travel. They were made in the course of study to discover the fastest form of yacht for use in waters where yacht racing is carried on. They are, consequently, sparred and canvassed on a scale that has no relation to the winds and waves of the Atlantic. They are not cruisers, but racers. They are built of great strength to withstand the tremendous strains put upon them; but it would be foolhardy to think of their wearing across the ocean the canvas for which they are designed, and indeed whenever a Cup hunter crosses, it is under what is called a jury rig, her racing spars being sent over on a steamer.

"Ocean racing," also, is a misnomer. There can be no true racing across the sea. The three schooner yachts, *Fleetwing*, *Vesta*, and *Henrietta*, that crossed in 1896, or the *Dauntless* and *Coronet* in 1897, lost sight of each other on the first day, and so from first to last never had a likeness of weather that could make a fair race. The proposition of a Constitution-Shamrock Atlantic race is nonsense.

Trade as Viewed by Britain's Youth.

The statistician as a roaring lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour. He has fallen upon the children in the English Poor Law schools, and made them write essays about "what they would like to be in life, and why." The answers he has tabulated and some of the reasons he has printed, as material for the psychology of youth, in *Macmillan's Magazine*. They are children in the upper classes, 12 to 14 years old we suppose, that write and they are the poorest of the poor; 408 of them boys, 426 girls.

Most of the children naturally peep at what they have learned in school and what they have learned in the world, and they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers, 33 sailors, 21 engineers, 17 musicians and so on. In the lot there are but two aspirant doctors, two lawyers, three explorers, and two who want to be heroes. With the girls it is the same, though they show a stronger religious streak; 200 intend to be domestic servants, 40 dressmakers, 33 nurses, 30 teachers, 6 missionaries and so on through the lower occupations. As for the girls who have learned in school and in the world, they are disappointed. They expected from American children. Thus, of the boys 151 wish to take up different handicrafts that have been taught in the schools, 10 wish to be soldiers, partly, perhaps, because of the war in South Africa, but partly too because the army is held out to them as a career; 35 wish to be farmers,